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AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES

Various schemes are on foot to effect the abandonment of all the present candidates for Speaker, the object being to get rid of Banks, as the election of any one else, even from the republicate, would be a less signal defeat and less unpalatable to the democrats. But the Basis men do not show the least wavering in their determination to stick to him. I do not see how any other man can be elected; and I regard it as a mere question of time and n

The President denied very emphasically to-day that he had spoken with any Senator about withdrawing our minister from England. He had not thought of sending a special message to Cosgress for any cause not known.

A FEASIBLE PROPOSITION BEFORE THE HOUSE.—AR RIVALS FROM KANSAS—GOVERNOR SHANNON ABOUT TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1856. There is a strong probability that Mr. Rust's resolution will to-morrow be adopted, with the understanding that a new man shall be taken up who can receive the vote of the "South Americans." This is the latest move, and it is thought will be successful.

here. Governor Shannon is expected to-morrow, and I am informed that he intends to resign. He does not these gentlemen inform me, are greatly exaggerated.

CHANCE FOR AN ORGANIZATION—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE FORTHCOMING—FESTIVITIES OF

with a proviso that no candidate now running shall be voted for. It is believed that, if offered, it will be adopt ed, the black republicans supporting it with the intention of disregarding the proviso—which they say would be void—and electing Banks. Such an act of bad faith would be resisted with force. Under it Mr. Banks would

I hear intimations of a correspondence between President Pierce and Gen. Sam Houston, which will shortly find its way into the newspapers. It will show up the Hero of San Jacinto. Let the public have it, by all

Governor Fish gives a grand entertainment to-night. Secretary Davis holds his reception to-morrow evening; fifteen hundred invitations have been issued.

THE WAR RUMORS-MR. CRAMPTON'S RECALL-MR. BUCHANAN'S WITHDRAWAL-MR. BOYCE'S RESO LUTION-ILL HEALTH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1856.

authentic source warrants the assertion that so fan from a special message relative to our foreign affairs being about to be sent to either branch of Congress, it has not at any time been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultation. Though this government has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton government has demanded the recau of Mr. Crasspon and the British Consuls engaged in recruiting for the Crimea, it can as confidently be stated that there has been no purpose, in or out of the Cabinet, to withdraw Mr. Buchanan from England, unless at his own request. Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, despatches having been sent out by the mission of the President's message to Congress to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Mr. Boyce's resolution offered in the House to-day, declaring our relations with Great Britain to be of the on the eve of startling events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive,

but was Mr. Boyce's independent proposition.

Senator Douglas, in a letter dated at Cleveland, says that he cannot fix any time when he will be here. He has had an operation performed on his throat, which has

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Whereas, our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be on the eve of the most starting events; and, whereas, it is the imperative duty of the House at this juncture of imminent perfit not to ab-dicate its great mission, but to fulfit it by organizing, it possi-ble, on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted coun-try, and enable it to present an undivided from to the common ray, and enable it to present an undivided from to the common

so, he knew nothing about it.

Objections were made to any explanations.

On the motion of Mr. Morgan, (black rep.) of N. Y. the resolution was tabled.

Mr. McMutiers, (dem.) of Va., made an ineffectual effort to reschied the resolution prohibiting debate. Mr. Tysos, (black rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution that the candidate for Speaker who shall at any time hereafter receive the highest number of votes from a uorum of members, though less than a majority of

Banks 91 Richardson 67
Fuller 29 L. D. Campbell 5
Messrs. Pennington, Shorter and Porter each 1. Necessary for a choice, 98.
Two more ballots were taken, the last being the same as the 110th, given above.
Adjourned.

fuses to Recognize it—The Great Land Grant and its Con-sequences—Walker and the Mosquito Controversy—The Lend Operators and Col. Kinney—Curtous Developments Espected about Marcy, Pierce & Co., &c., &c.

developments of the Nicaraguan imbroglio, had I been able to get a sight of some documents promised me yesterday morning. At length I have seen them. Well, it is a strange world; and politicians are the atrangest ani-I unded on the land grant of 22,500,000 acres, made by the King of the Mosquitoes to Messrs. Shepherd and Haley, of San Juan, and by them transferred to what is easiled the Central American Company. Wasker and his government intend to enforce the claim of Nessragua to the Mosquito Coast, and they are perfectly able to do it. If that claim is established, the land grant of the Central American Company, made under the British Provectorate and the Mosquito king, immissively disappears in smoke, and is nowhere. If you could see the occuments, the whole affair would be clear to you, It is necessary to keep Wasker out of San Juan and Mosquito until terms can be made for the great land operators in Philadelphia and Washington. We call this, by a misnomer, the "Kinney infuence," though poor Cof. Kinney has no hand in it, nor any kind of influence in the matter. Were this grand obstacle removed, the persecutions against Col. French would coase; the Washington Star would no longer revile him, and the independence of Nicaragua would be acknowledged. Such is iffe.

Lhave promised you full and detailed information on

clared strongly in favor of the movement. You will have the letter of the Nicaraguan Minister to Marcy, convict-ing him of interference in the domestic affairs of Central America, for Monday. Copies have been handed about here, and met with general approbation. Keep a close eye on she trials in your city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856. compdence and Intolerance-The Pope and the Devil.

When the enemies of our country and of republican institutions desire to give one or the other a coup de grac a finisher, in the way of argument—they cannot effect their object more thoroughly than by referring to the history of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. They can point to the fact that while matters of the gravest import were in pendency, affecting the honor and the very existence of the government—while internal dissension and impending foreign ent assembly, had neither the patriotism to forget and to ignore miserable party dissensions and sectional feuds. nor the practical common sense to organize and proceed to business. We are in the habit of saying that no kuropean nation is yet fitted for the advanced state of a re-public, and yet France, in the direful threes of her san ture so calculated to disgust men with the political theory of self-government as the United States at this legislature unable to organize for now almost seven weeks, and the proof furnished that if one of the parties in the minority do not have the magnanimity and selfdenial to withdraw their opposition, the game may be indefinitely prolonged.

And yet, disgraceful as this condition of affairs is, much

as it tends to reflect upon the principle of republicanism. it is far less discreditable and odlum-bearing than is the developement of the principles entertained by those who cables. What are they? Intolerance of the deepest dyebigotry which would have disgraced the cotemporaries of Russias would shrink from; self-conceit, impudence and imbecifity which would make even Beau Hickman turn his back on them in unmitigated scorn and contempt. Do your readers need proof of the justice of the condemnation which I pronounce upon these men? Can any one who has heard or read the debates of the session question for a moment that the sentence is richly deserved? Lay aside even the question of the failure of the Honse to organize—an unpardonable failure—and what do we find? We find the legislators of the country, the men who have been sent to the national Congress to devise and consult upon measures of great national policy—doing what? Engaging in controversial discussions about the power of the poor old Pope, the existence of ourgatory, the proriety of gong to confession, the conservative or revolutionary tendencies of the Romish prisstheod, and the wisdom and justice of saving to their fellow men of different religious persuasions, "Stand back; ye are not as holy as we, and therefore not as eligible to share in the profits and rewards, honers and emoluments of government!" Any more mean, frivolous, disgraceful and contemptible discussion I dely the records of any legislative or respectable public body to bring forth. If these men were specially hired and commissioned by the toos of republicanism over the earth to deal their heaviest blows upon the institution of self-government, they could not nave succeeded better in their mission. It is only to be regretted that the President of the United States is not ennowed with the like power as the Prime Minister of England, to dissolve an impracticable Parhament. An instance wherein the power could be used to better effect, or in more accordance with the pepular will, never will, I hope, occur on this continent. Not a week, hardly a day, has elapsed since the opening of the session, wherein members have not disgraced, not only themselves—that were a small matter—but the American nation, by exhibitions of narrow-minded bigotry which would hardly have been tolerated in Exeter Hall. And yet who believes them sincere in their religious real. Certainly not I. I doubt whether ten per cent of That sainly, murderone crew. nation which I pronounce upon these men? Can any one who has heard or read the debates of the seasion

That saintly, murderous crew, To carnage and the Koran given who think through unbelievers' blood Lies their securest path to heaven,

of unchristian intolerance, and the proscription of their fellow men.

And if that be the extent of their religion, then give me, in preference, the prospect of salvation possessed by the merest devotee that ever recited a pater and are, or knelt with his face toward Meeca on hearing the Muczzin's call to prayer. Avaunt, ye canting hypocrites! Get ye to your homes, and ask pardon of your constituents, for having—so far as ye were able to do—disgraced her. One of these characteristic discussions in regard to the complexion of men's religion, afforded a peculiar sort of entertaument to the House, and to its crowded galleries, one day during the past week.

entertsument to the House, and to its crowded galleries, one day during the past week.

The debate was opened by Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana—a hoyieb-looking young man, with fair hair and light beard and moustache—who was moved doubtless, thereunto by a pardonable ambition to hear himself talk within the walls of the national legislature. With the generosity of his young blood he sought to eliminate from the principles of his party the eighth section of the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, which proclaims "resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our cemetry." He believed, or desired to believe, that that proscriptive secsistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country." He believed, or desired to believe, that that proscriptive section meant nothing. He was sure, at all events, that it could have no reference to American citizens professing the Roman Catholic faith; but his generosity was not strong and warm enough to make him regard the injustice of its operation on foreigners. He felt confident that it was not intended to apply to his Catholic fellow-citizens, born on the soil of freedom; but if it were he was ready to denounce it. Mr. Eustis warmed with his subject, and notwith-standing his Know Nothing connections, the fire of truth began to melt down the ice of bugotry. He discovered that the name of the Pope of Rome was being only used as a bug bear to frighten overgrown children with; and that while his party was making such Quixotic on-laught on the aggressive policy of the Roman Catholic Church, there was not within their body a clergyman of that faith, although Congress and the State Legislatures were largely supplied with gentlemen wearing white chokers and clerical cut coats. If he could have only occupied the floor for some time longer, and pursued the natural current of these reflections, I doubt not that he would then and there, at once and forever, have renounced and denounced the miserable, bigotted, illiberal and unrepublican tenets to which he had subscribed when he first entered the order of the "dark lantern."

Mr. Fustis was succeeded by Mr. Reade, of North Carolina—a man his antipodes in almost every respect save brotherhood in the Order. He has the vinegarian expression and stiff-backed mien of a genuine Puritan, and would doubtless have been a worthy coadjutor of Ootton Mather in the palmiest days of the witch drowning season. The old gentleman may nevertheless be as amiable as a turtle dove and as philanthropic as any bigot can be. I only describe him as he appears. He has got a crotchet into his head, which he has reduced to the form of a questio

these gentlemen seem so much in dread of the Pope, they run far more danger, if they do not mend their ways. The devil. Mr. Smith challenges the production of historic proof that the Cathouc ciergy have ever taken part with the people against the governments. If they had done so, would that be anything in their favor? What clergy could be ever point to as having done so? The interests of all churches—aithough New England clergy seem to have a different idea—are emisently conservative, not radical or revolutionary. And when churches are other than conservative, they are untrue to their loftlest aim and object.

I might enlarge on this subject, and show how ridiculous the challenge is. I will not do so. I have already trespassed too largely on your space, and must only ask pardon for having done so. I refrain, however, from noticing the not less bigoted developements of Mr. Cullen, of Delaware—an old gentleman from whom one would have loosed for better things; Broom, of Pennsylvania, who is past parsying for I fear; and Whitney, of New York, who is hardly worth praying for. Still commending them all to public attention, I subscribe myself

A FREE THINKER.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1866.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856. Operations Under the "Gag Law"—Danger of Much Spraking—Restlessness Exhibited in the House—Remonstrance of Com. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones—Action of the Sonato—Interesting Case in the Supreme Court—A Scene Not in the Bill—Senator Hale at the President's Levee—

Dismitsal of Brevet Major John C. Henshaw.

After an ineffectual effort this morning to repeal the went to work at the very uninteresting job of straight in order. This rule presents a new phase in the proceedings of the House, and it is amusing to see the "adget bit in their mouths. They should resollect, however, in their moments of disquietude, that much speaking is

include nearly every member of the House of Representatives; for who is there among them who does not secredly hope that he will eventually be selected to preside over that body?

The easy evidence I can discover that the House is approaching an organization, either by speaking or balloting, is a restlessness exhibited among the members on both sides of the hall. Most uneasy are they becoming in their seats, and this morning resolutions are "as thick as blackberries," auggesting every imaginable pian for an organization.

The remonstrance of Com. Ap Thomas Catesby Jones, which will be sent into the Senate in a few days, will create a sensation in the country. It will be recollected that it was Commod re Jones who struck down with his own sword, at the battle of New Orienns, the British officer whe, on snatching the pen from the "Muse of History" which surmonnts the naval monument is front of the United States Capitol, exclaimed that "History had no pen with which to write the deeds of the American navy." The Senate was engaged to day in considering the protest of Lieutenant Maury.

In the Supreme Court to day Autorney General Cushing made an able argument on behalf of the government, in the case of the United States vs the Minnesota Rail road Company. This case, involves the land granted at the first session of the last Congress by a fraudulent alteration of the bill while being enrolled.

At the President's levee, on Friday evening last, a scene was enacted which was not in the bill. Senator Hile, of New Hampshire, who had taken occasion a short time rince to lampoon the President most unmercifully, from his seat in the Senate—called with thousands of othors, to pay his respects to the chief magistrate. With his face wreathed in smiles and a levely woman on his arm, the approached his Excellency in the blue room, in the presence of a crowd of apectators, Mr. President received the lady with marked courtesty, but having done so, he wheeled upon his heal with the most perfect nonchalance—right about face—present

Northern and Southern Rights-Sectional Differences-Opinion of John Randolph.

I send you a copy of a somewhat curious letter, which was permitted to take from the original, written thirty years ago by the eccentric John Rangolph, of Roanoke which the South might accept as almost prophetic of the

existing sectional troubles.

It is in a delicate flowing hand, and is addressed to Paniel A. Wilson, a delegate to the Virginia Legislature, in reply partly to questions regarding Randolph's health and partly as to how Virginia was to meet the new tariff, which the South regarded as a monstrous act of sectional avoritism. You will find it a most characteristic affair. It may be considered as one of Raudolph's remedies for

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEN RAILHOAD .- Corone

of one of the crew, a young man about eighteen years of age, known only as Thomas. The deceased died very

privy of No. 25 Willet street. The deceased was found privy of No. 25 Willet street. The deceased was found lying on the floor, wrapped up in some clothing for. O'Hanlon made a post mortem examination upon the body of deceased, and discovered that the child had breathed, and was, in all probability, alive when deposited in the outhouse, but had died from exposure. The jury rendered a verdiet of "Death from exposure from causes unther of the child is, but the police are on the alert to discover the perpetrator of the serious wrong.

Bunner to Death,—Corner fill held an inquest upon the body of a woman named Sarah Elliott, 58 years of sge, residing at 161 East Twenty indih street, who died from injuries received by the exposion of a burning fluid lamp while she was filling it with the dangerous liquid. Verdiet, "Accidental death."

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

The Great Battle Between the Haytlons and Dominicans-Defeat of the Former and Flight or Soulouque-Victory of Santana-The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d inst., gives the following news:-

following news:—

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

From spitain Darnaby, of the schooner Ellen, which left Port au Prince on the lat of January, the Philodelphia Exchange has received advices fully confirmatory of the previous accounts of the defeat of the Haytens, with the loss of between 200 and 300 soldiers, with many of his best officers; besides all his munitions of war, provisions, and the Emperor's multirary chest, containing all the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin I, had marched 30,000 men against the Eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete. Captain D. states that Faustin had escaped from the battle-field, but his place of refuge was unknown, and General Santans had offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head. So great was the feeling against him that t was the general opinion of the inhabitants of Port au Prince that if his sable majesty escaped falling into the hands of the Spaniards he would be shot by his own people.

our previous news had prepared us for the battle. It was published in the Herald of the 17th inst. as follows:—

NEWS FROM HAYTI AND DOMINICA.

[From the Boston Traveller, Jsn. 16.]

Letters from Hayti for some time past likes referred to the great preparations making by Sculouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, for the conquest of Dominica, the Spanish part of the island, which has been the darling project of his life. Several times he has been folled in his undertaking—the last time by the intervention of the English and French—but now he believes that he has collected an army of sufficient magnitude to overwheim it. The statement made several weeks since that the French had interfered, and caused Soul-uque to back out of his undertaking, is incorrect, though they may uffimately step between the contending parties. The rumor among the Haytiens is, that this time the English and French will not interfere. A letter, received in this city from Cape Haytiens is, that this time the English and French will not interfere. A letter, received in this city from Cape Haytiens by the march, which it seems the Engers is prosecuting with vigor, and from all I can gatherwith strong prospects of success his time. The proph are under thorough sucjection and render him passive obsidence, at least, in everything. The troops, I am told, sre-better disciplined and better closhed and find than at any other time since the revelution. Popular opinion is in favor of success this time, and I should not be very much surprised at it; I am sorry for the poor Spaniards as they will have a hard fa'e if the Haytiens get the upper hand of them.

We have also acms accounts from the Dominicans. A letter received in this city from Port au Platte, Dec. 18, says that to a that day the alarm of the approach of the Haytiens had been accounts from the Dominicans. A letter received in this city from Port au Platte, Dec. 18, says that the had been already a slight collision on the frontier, in which a small number of Haytiens were taken prisoners by the

The Post adds the following:—

RE-ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO—PROCLAMATION OF THE EMCERCE.

By the arrival of the beight A. G. Washburn at Bristol, Rhede Island, and the brightlen at Philadelphia, we have our files from Port an Prince to the 29th ult. On the morning of the 11th ult., at 6 o'clock, the canon of the fort amounced the departure of Emperor Faustin I, at the head of his army, to remain the castern extremity of the empire, which still relates the name of St. Domingo, and which revolved from the western part of the island during the presidency of Boyer, sometweeve years ago. On the 8th ult. he issued the following proclamation:—

[Independence.]

FAUSTIN I., Emperor of Hoysi, to the Haytiens:—

Haytiens—When the free choice of the people confided to me the reins of government, I swore to watch over the maintenance of the considerion, and I promised myself that I would devote all my energies to the interest of my country.

It was with the deenest across, therefore, that I be-The Post adds the following:-

that I would devote all my energies to the interest of my country.

It was with the deepest sorrow, therefore, that I beheld the centinuance of those fatal divisions which for the past tweive years have rendered strangers to each other the chiltren of the same soil. Animated by a sincere love for my country, I foresaw the fatal consequence of a state of things, the duration of which could but paralyze public prosperity and compromise our very lationality, by exciting anew, among foreigners, those designs upon our territory which a long usion of the sone of Hayti had constrained them to renounce.

After having crushed the factions which, at the period of my accession to the throne, distracted the country, after having filled up the gulf of revolution, I was desirous of completing my task by rallying all the inhabitants of our island around that glorious standard which formerly guided our fathers to the conquest of a new home.

tants of our island around that glorious standard which formerly guided our fathers to the conquest of a new home.

Little inclined by nature to acts of violence, I resolved by acts of kindness to win back into the bosom of the empire the Haytiens of the cast, who had been misled by men more careful of their well oning than solicitous about the welfare of our common country. Through the kind intervention of the representatives of France and England, I, myself, made the first overtures of peace, which were welcomed with the greatest criticisam by all the trices of the eastern part of our island, and my mideration would already have been crowned with complete success, had it not iscen for the terribo despotism, by means of which the chiefs of these tribes repress all manifestation of popular feeling in this matter.

Haytiens of the Fast, you have suffered long enough. Though for from you. I have never ceased to pity your wrongs and lay plans for your deliverance. Long enough, and too long have you been the tool of a few crafty men's ambifien; long enough, and too long has their jealous despotism deluged the country with your blood, and ciothed your households in mounting. To fill up the neasure of their hisquirty, they have even dared to entertain the criminal thought of delivering up our country into the hands of strangers. Wretches that they are but they will not accomplish their neferious project, for find hiswelf measure on towards on the first case of the country with your blood, and for delivering up our country but they will not accomplish their neferious project, for find hiswelf measure on towards on the first case of the country with the project, for food hiswelf measure of the resource of the case of the country with the reference of the country with the project, for food hiswelf measure of the case of

tain the criminal thought of delivering up our country into the hands of strangers. Wretches that they are but they will not accomplish their refinitors project, for God himself urges me towards me. I stretch out to you as paternal hand to save you from the abyse into which, without your knowledge, the bad faith of those who govern you is precipilating you. Let them rush alone upon destruction. Come to me in confidence; I have thrown a veil around the past; I will welcome you with the joy of a father at the return of sons whom he had never ceased praying that he might behold again.

As for you, officers and soldiers of my faithful army, you know that I have sworn to establish, on a sure basis, the future hopes of my country, and to labor for the bappiness of all her children. A portion of our fellow citizens are in trouble—they call on us for assistance; let us march to their resoue.

If, contrary to my expectations, those who seek to smother the real sentiments of the Haytiens of the East, persist in opposing their return into the boson of the empire, we to them! for I have waren supporters in the brave men whom I am proud to command.

Long live the Caroa!

Given at the imperial palace of Port-au-Prince, the St. form at the imperial palace of Port-au-Prince, the St. form in the later of the Interior and of Agriculture, Duz de la Bande du Nord.

The Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture, Duz de la Bande du Nord.

The kinster of War and of the Navy, charged with the portfolio of foreign relations.

The Legislature is still in session.

At a recent session of the Legislative Assembly one of

COMMERCIAL.

POLT AU PRINCE, Dec. 29.—Business is quiet. Stock of goods abundant and slow of sale. Coffee, \$195 to \$127; icewood, \$80; doubloons, 262 to 264.

GONAVIS, Dec. 27.—Business is more animated. The delivery of coffee is so abundant that the price has fallen from \$130 and \$152 to \$126, and is expected to fall lower.

AUX CAYIS, Dec. 25.—Six arrivals in the last for night. Provisions abound, but with no substantial change in price. Coffee, \$150; logwood, \$89; doubloons, 288.

SUIT AGAINST A SEA CATTAIN FOR ASSAULT.

JAN. 22.—George Blum vs. Reward Higgins.—The defendant in this case is cap'als of the steamer Hermann, saling between New York and Bremen, and the plaintiff was a waiter on board that vessel; and the present suit is for dameges for assault and battery. It appears that is for dameges for a-sault and battery. It appears that the plaintiff had some dispute with the captain's steward, a young lad, respecting a watch which the latter had raffled, and Blum, it was alleged, had assaulted or mal treates the captain's steward. A complaint was made to teprain flaggins, and he ordered the plaintiff to be their up, and piaced in the hoy's hands a rope's end, with which he flogged Blum.

The Junge coarged that since the passage of the act of Congre a of 1850, waipping on board ship was illegal, and the plaintiff was therefore entitled to some damages, but the amount was entirely within the discretion of the jury. Scaled verdict.

Before Hon, Judge Ingraham.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

SUIT ON A NOTE-THE COSGROVE SECURITY CASE.

Margaret M. Connolly vs. John Frink.-1; will be re-Margaret M. Connolly vs. John Frink.—It will be remen bered that the parties in this case figured in the trial
of Judge Stewart. The present sait is an action on a
note for \$1,000, which Frink gave the plaintiff as a security for that amount on his becoming half for the hustend of Mrs. Connolly who was arrested on a charge of
burglary at the New York Hotel (under the name of Cosgrove). For the defence it was proved that Frink and
the \$1,000 as a forteiture of his recognizance as bail for
Cosgrove, and that another judgment for \$2,000 was
pending against him. The jury gave a versiot for defendant.

Arrest of William Connolly, allas Cosgnove

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, William Connolly

alias Cosgrove, and Margaret Duval, who figured so com-spicuously on the late trial of Judge Stuart, were taken into custody by Captain Leonard, of the Second ward pelice, and officer Brown, of the Chief's office, on a charge of felony, committed, as it is alleged, in Boston sor ago. It appears, from what our reporter could learn im regard to the matter, that some time in the month of be cember last, a Vermont merchant came to Boston to make some purchases, and while wandering about the city in search of a hotel, was met by Cosgrove, who very politely agreed to show the countryman the place he was seek ing. Turning up Myrtle street, Cosgrove, it is alleged, requested the merchant to step into his residence for requested the merchant to step into his residence for a few moments, and that then he would accompany him to the hotel. The Vermont gentleman was shown up stairs, and was soon left alone. He had not been here moved than a few seconds ere Mrs. Duval, as the charges, catered the room, and taking off her hat, sat down beside the complainant; she then aught hold of him around the waist, and enceavored to force him into a back room. The merchant struggled against her, and as he was candeavoring to free himself, two men, rollowed by Comolly, rushed into the room, and commenced to upbraid the new come for his conduct towards a married woman, saying that he was endeavoring to commit an indecent assault, &c. upon her. In vain did he protect his cautre innecence of any such conduct; but the husband of the lady was in-xorable, and demanded instant satisfactions. The Vermonter, was, he says, forcibly stripped of all his money and elet log, and was compelled to give his node of x150. Besides this he was colleged, through fears and threats, to sign a contract stating that he was guilty of having attempted to commit a grievous assault upon the woman and was entirely willing to give the parties all the satisfaction he social in the shape of menous the social stating that he was guilty than the cutire plot would get to the ears of his family the unfortunate man returned to bis home without having transacted his business. The news soon reached the cars of the police in Roston, and steps were taken by Mayor Smith to have the perpetrators of the cold outrage ferreted out. But he was unsuccessful, for Cairons of the police in Roston, and steps were taken by Mayor Smith to have the perpetrators of the cold outrage ferreted out. But he was unsuccessful, for Cairons of the police in Roston, and steps were taken by Mayor Smith to have the perpetrators of the cold outrage ferreted out. But he was unsuccessful, for Cairons of the police in the first plant was made against they had to the middle proper first, the client word with the auth

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED EMBEZZIEMENT IN A BANKING HOUSE. Charles Verbouven, fately a clerk in the employ of August Pelmont, banker, of No. 76 Beaver street, was yesterday taken into custody by officer Jourdon, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of embeszlement, preferred against him by August Be mont, banker, who alleges that on the 26th all., and while the prisoner was in the employ of completenate, he appropriated a bill of exchange to \$1,681 to his own use. The accused, it appears, let the employment of Mr. Belmont some time after the bill was missed, and has since kept himself secluded. He was arrested, however, by the officer in question, and on being taken before Justice Comelly, at the Lower Police Court, was committed for examination. The greater portion of the embezzled funds have been restored to the owner since the arrest, but Verhoeven, it is supposed, has been mixed up in some other financial operations, and still remains in confinement, subject be examination. The prisoner has a young and beautiful wife, who feels sorely afflicted at the calamity that has befallen her husband.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED ROWDY IN THE EIGHTS

WARD.
William Wright, known to the police as a "short boy" of the very worst character, was taken into custody by offi cer Glenney, of the Eighth ward police, charged with having severely assaulted officer Andre in one case, and on another occasion with having, by way of anneament, bitten a man's ear off. The accused was brought before Judge Capron, of the Court of General Sessions, upon whose warrant he was arrested and fully committed for trial.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, as officer Fisher, of the Sixteenth ward police, was patrolling his best in Seventh avenue, he discovered the premises No. 16 (a. brass and copper foundry,) lying open. Thicking that rather a doubtful character, he entered the place and en-

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Morris Quinlan and David Powers were taken into cus tody by Officer Haley, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a keg of solder valued at \$50, the property of John Currier, of 24 Coenties stip. The accused were committed for examination by Justice Comolly.

ALLEGED FILONIOUS ASSAULT.

John De Regeris, a Spanish sailor, was taken into oustody on Sunday night by the Sixth ward police, charged
with having committed a felonious assault upon John
McGrath, of 10 Mulberry street, by stabbing him in the
high and face with a dirk knife. The accused resides at
the Baltimore House, in Park street. He was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, where
he was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the
charge.

CAUGHT TRANSGRESSING.

Quinn, of the Sixth ward police, while in the act of breaking into the carpet store corner of Broad way and Franklin street. The accused had a gentleman in company
with him at the time of the officer's arrival, out he
maningd to make his escape, and has not since been
ardhe of. Day was taken before Justice Connolly, at the
Lower Police, where he was committed for examination.

James Edwards was taken into custody by efficer Quayle, of the Sixth ward police, on a charge of breaking into the lager bier saloes of Courad Heliguist, corner of Breaks ay and Anthony streets, and stealing therefrom a shawl and a bundle of segars, valued at \$16. The accused was seen making his exit from the place in question by the efficer, who, suspecting that he had committed anne wrong, pursued him, and successed, afer a thort but exci ing chase, in capturing him. The prisoner was committed for trial in detault of \$1,000 bail.

Commercials.—The place of hunders of James W. Dalow. Correction.—The place of business of James W. Daley, who was arrested on Monday morning on a charge of pand in the sale of passage tickets to California, is 102 warren attest, instead of West street, as was stated in the report in yesterday's Herald.

The United States frigate Savannah was at Rie Janeire on the 2d alt. Mr. A. M. Tabb has been appointed to be the clork of the Gosport Navy Yard; salary \$1,200.